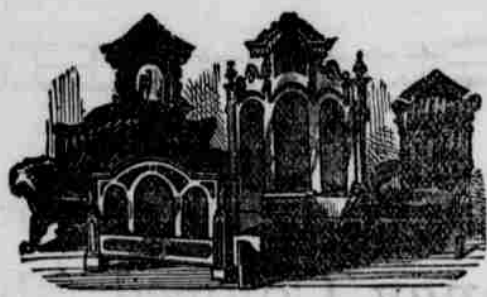


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Keep your money and your trade at home,
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Buyers do not be deterred from Coming and Seeing Yourselves, by Any Remarks, made by others, that they are Selling as Cheap as us. We are the only House that pay Spot Cash for Every Dollars worth of Goods ordered; hence, we can give our customers the advantage of that item; besides, we keep the Largest any Best Selected Stock in Northern Michigan.

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New Goods, of all kinds, and I beat the State on prices. I have just received a new lot of

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Frames made to order. Looking Glasses in endless variety. Ornaments and Chromos. I will Sell—Get my Prices. A full line of

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A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 29, 1882.
"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the enclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being able to do a good day's work, although 75 years of age. Many inquiries have been made of me as to my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 29, 1882.
W. M. PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Eruptions, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

The Hocking Valley Complications.

From the Inter Ocean.

It would be more honest for the Democratic journals, which are trying to make some capital for free trade out of the Hocking Valley strike, to inform us whether there is anything whatever either in a protective tariff or in a free trade tariff that can by any possibility help to decide in what proportions the product of the joint services of capital, land, and labor shall be divided between them, or in other words, how much of the product of the joint efforts of the three indispensable agents of production shall be paid out in wages, how much in rents or construction and repair of "plant," and how much shall remain to the enterpriser as profits. All that a tariff or free trade can do is to affect the question what mines can be worked at all at a profit and what cannot. Both the owners and workmen in the Hocking Valley and in all other valleys in the manufacturing and mining sections of the United States are pretty well agreed on the point that a protective tariff will cause far more mines to be worked in this country than a Morrison-Carlisle tariff. This is evident because the demand for coal is very nearly proportionate to the general prosperity of the manufactures of the country, and the latter in turn depends on the protectiveness of the tariff.

This being settled, the general effect of protection must be to increase competition among employers for the hire of labor in the United States, while perhaps lessening it abroad relatively, if not absolutely.

But protection cannot decide that because W. P. Rend & Co., in the Hocking Valley, choose to pay 70 cents per ton for mining coal the other Hocking Valley companies shall pay the same price per ton. Mines may differ in the rates at which miners can afford to mine, or employers to operate them. If they did not we must still sustain everywhere in America the freedom of the laborer to work or not work at a given price, which necessarily implies the freedom of the employer to go on with his work at those rates or stop. There is no monopoly in the mining business. Every coal mine can buy government coal lands at \$7.50 per acre and mine on his own account if he thinks it more profitable to mine himself than to mine for another.

In the Hocking Valley it is said there are 2,000 miners and 2,500 furnace men out of employment because their employers think the coal strata are so near the surface and so easily worked that men can make good wages, say from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day for mining, while coal is selling so low that the company can better afford to keep its coal than sell it at the price that would remain after paying 70 cents per ton, though in times past they have paid that price. Two dollars per day or \$624 a year is the price at which hundreds of thousands of highly cultured men and women are working throughout the United States, as preachers, book-keepers, salesmen, secretaries, copyists. In a recent glance at a Canadian paper we found advertisements of principals of high schools advertised for at \$600 per year. It is exactly twice the rate at which either Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, or John D. Rockefeller performed the first year's work of their lives, and on which they laid the basis of their fortunes, although each dollar has to-day a purchasing power in relation to the necessities of life considerably greater than it had when these undeveloped Croesuses worked at that rate. It is a rate which enables the Hocking Valley miner to earn as much in two days and a half as most miners of England earn in a week. It is six times as much as the highest income of six millions of working Germans, who, with their families, form more than half the population of Prussia, and whose incomes are returned below \$21 per annum.

Indian Girls at the Government School.

As an example of their stoicism, it is said that during a fight with our troops, in the west, an Indian woman concealed her little girl in a barrel, telling her to remain perfectly quiet, whatever happened. After the battle the child was found with her arm shattered by a mine ball—but she had uttered no sound. Their distrust of the whites is as characteristic as their self control. One of the little girls at the school, who retains her Indian name, Keseta, bears frightful scars from wounds inflicted by her mother with a sharp stone. Their village had been taken by United States soldiers, and rather than have her child fall into the hands of the white men, the poor mother sought to kill her. Coming from such influences, it is surprising to note how quickly the young Indians show appreciation of what is done for them, and the intelligence and affection which light their eyes as they return the greetings of the noble women who teach them.

Many of the names of these children, especially of the girls, sound oddly, for it is common for them to choose Christian names of their own, while retaining their fathers' names for the sake of family distinction. This gives rise to such queer combinations as Isabella Two Dogs, Katie White Bird, Maud Chief Killer, Gertrude White Cloud, Maggie American Horse, Anna Laura Shooting Cat, Alice Lone Bear, Hattie Lone Wolf, Stella Chasing Hawk and Rain Big Head. These girls are neat in their habits, bright, and imitative. Some of them have very pretty faces, and could readily be mistaken for white children; the faces of others, newer arrivals, have a sadness and vacancy of expression due to privation and suffering. Yet these faces, we are told, are not so sad as were some others which now quiver with intelligence and feeling.—St. Nicholas.

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Thankful for the very liberal trade which has been given us the past year, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,

Truly yours,

WETMORE & PADDOCK.



Is the latest improvement. They lace without hooks to catch or strain the kid. They are instantly laced or unlaced, by the simple pulling of the cords. They fit the hand and wrist perfectly, and excel all others for durability and simplicity of construction, ease, and quickness in operation.

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